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# MOSCOW COMPLAINS SAKHAROV 'BLABBED' ABOUT VITAL SECRETS

Asserts Dissident Leader Ignored  
Warnings and Was Therefore  
Ordered Out of Capital

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Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 — The Soviet Government said today that it evicted Andrei D. Sakharov from Moscow yesterday under an administrative order by "competent organs," a euphemism used for the state security police, and charged that he had been divulging Soviet military secrets to foreigners.

Dr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, were put aboard an airliner yesterday and told that their destination was Gorky, a military industry city 250 miles east of Moscow. The city is closed to foreigners.

[In Washington, the president of the National Academy of Sciences said that Soviet measures against Dr. Sakharov had raised strong doubts that Soviet-American scientific exchanges could continue. Page A6.]

## Telegram From Sakharov's Wife

Ruf Bonner, the mother of Dr. Sakharov's wife, today received a telegram over her daughter's name reporting that they had arrived safely and indicating that they had been assigned an apartment.

"Everything all right," the telegram said. "Warm, though cold outside. Just strange. Feel well. Address: Gorky, Shcherbinka 2, Gagarina 214, Apt. 3."

Shcherbinka is a suburb of Gorky and Gagarin is a street named for the first man into space, Yuri A. Gagarin.

The telegram, marked urgent, took five hours for delivery.

"The postman rang the bell but said: 'Don't worry, it's a good telegram,'" Mrs. Bonner's mother related.

Izvestia published a long article accusing Dr. Sakharov of divulging state secrets to foreign diplomats and journalists and also of slandering the Soviet Union.

The Izvestia article concluded: "The

competent organs decided to evict him from the city limits of Moscow in accordance with administrative procedure."

Another noted dissident, Lev Kopelev, protested that Dr. Sakharov and his wife had been "unlawfully banished from Moscow." But Mr. Kopelev, like many others in the dissident movement, which appeared shattered by the loss of Dr. Sakharov, was shaken by the abrupt move against the physicist.

## French Aide Quits Soviet Early

In protest against the banishment order, the leader of the French National Assembly, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, today cut short a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas was received yesterday by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader and chief of state, in a meeting officially described as "open and friendly." He was to have toured the country until next Wednesday.

"As a guest of the Soviet leaders, I cannot intercede in this case without interfering in the internal affairs of the U.S.S.R.," Mr. Chaban-Delmas said today. "Being unable either to speak or to keep silent, I consider myself personally obliged to return to France as soon as possible."

As apprehension spread through the dissident community, some of Dr. Sakharov's admirers speculated that the dissident leader, by calling for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, had given hard-liners in the Soviet power structure the pretext they had been looking for to move against him.

"Andrei Sakharov incarnates the conscience of Russia," Mr. Kopelev, a writer, said in a statement. "A great scholar and a great lover of humanity, he selflessly and tirelessly defended all the unjustly persecuted."

Dr. Sakharov won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975 for his efforts on behalf of human rights. He was removed from Soviet nuclear weapons work in 1968 after a sharp challenge to Soviet intellectual and political repression, but remained a member of the Academy of Sciences with the title of academician.

There was the gnawing anxiety among dissidents that with Dr. Sakharov gone and relations with the United States strained, the Soviet authorities may have nothing more to fear in stamping out the vestiges of open dissent and struggle for human rights by using similar "administrative" measures.

Mr. Kopelev said: "The authorities who trample on human rights and persecute all those who try to preserve those rights found the truth spoken by Andrei Sakharov and Yelena Bonner unpleasant, and so sent them away."

In its remarks, Izvestia said: "Sakharov had embarked on the path

of direct betrayal of the interests of our motherland and the Soviet people, turned into a sworn enemy of the Socialist system and crossed over to the camp of militant anti-Communists."

"Feelers were put out to Sakharov," the paper went on. "Intensive unofficial meetings began between the Academician and Western diplomats, mostly American, as well as journalists, including some chiefly interested in Sakharov's past work relating to the defense of our country."

## 'Sakharov Repeatedly Blabbed'

"In conversations with them," Izvestia charged, "Sakharov repeatedly blabbed about things that any state protects as important secrets. Debates on these topics also raged in the American Embassy, which he visited regularly."

Dr. Sakharov did have frequent contacts with American diplomats, most recently in connection with applications by relatives to emigrate to the United States. He got a letter of support for his human rights activities here from President Carter early in 1977, and his frequent meetings with Western journalists were almost always devoted to rights issues.

Soviet authorities twice refused him permission to travel abroad, refusing to let him go to Norway to receive the Nobel Peace Prize on the ground that he was still in a position to betray state secrets from the period in the 1940's and 1950's, when he worked on the hydrogen bomb and in other areas of nuclear weaponry.

An order bearing the name of Leonid I. Brezhnev, in his role as the chief of state, deprived him of his title Hero of Socialist Labor and his three Orders of Socialist Labor, along with other Soviet decorations.

Izvestia said the withdrawal of his honors and his banishment from Moscow were "measures justified and made necessary by his entire behavior, necessary ones, too, since Sakharov was beginning to be used as a channel through which the special services of the imperialist powers gleaned important state secrets of the Soviet Union."

Izvestia's article did not use the Russian words in legal language for banishment or enforced residence in internal exile — vysylka or ssylka — to describe the Sakharov case.

According to Soviet law, "such punishments may be imposed only by a court, after a criminal trial."

The Sakharovs have not been tried.